WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, June 02, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L39	L38 and l22	77	L39
L38	l32 and l2	194	L38
L37	L36 and l2	117	L37
L36	L35 and l32	3539	L36
L35	healthcare or health near7 care or insurance	20546	L35
L34	L33 and l7	16	L34
L33	L32 and l2	194	L33
L32	l30 same l26	238784	L32
L31	L30 and l7	835	L31
L30	convert$ or translat$ or reformat$ or re adj2 format$ or formatted or formatting	897302	L30
L29	L28 and l2	101	L29
L28	L27 and l22	25488	L28
L27	L26 same l23	296913	L27
L26	data or file or information	995283	L26
L25	L24 same l23	298031	L25
L24	data$ or file or information	998165	L24
L23	convert$ or translat$ or reformat$ or format$ or re adj2 format$	1371244	L23
L22	clearinghouse or clearing near5 house or bank or financial near5 (institution or organization)	84388	L22
L21	L20 and l2	22	L21
L20	l3 and l7	1017	L20
L19	L18 and l7	1	L19
L18	insurance near5 claim$	26	L18
L17	l12 and l15	3	L17
L16	705/3	523	L16
L15	705/2	608	L15
L14	705/2-4	22	L14
L13	L12 and l2	2	L13
L12	L11 same l7	58	L12
L11	EDI or (standard near5 format)	15434	L11
L10	l9 same l7	4	L10
L9	EDI near5 format	119	L9
L8	L7 and l6	18	L8
L7	clearinghouse or clearing near4 house	1283	L7

L6	L5 and l2	246	L6
L5	L4 same l3	162947	L5
L4	format	162947	L4
L3	convert$ or translat$ or format$	1370149	L3
L2	705/4	422	L2
L1	5950169.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L17: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT Mar 19, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6360211 B1
TITLE: System and method for electronically processing invoice information

Brief Summary Text (9):
There is a strong need in the banking industry for a system that will permit a financial intermediary to automatically process in an efficient and timely manner invoice information from a vendor on behalf of the vendor's customers. Such a system should take advantage of financial EDI technology, which allows companies to exchange payments and related data with trading partners using the Automated Clearinghouse ("ACH") or private EDI networks. Several banking institutions have distributed marketing materials that make reference to various invoice processing services, which are purported to be either currently available or in the development stage. However, the applicants are unaware of any currently-existing invoice processing system that takes full advantage of current EDI technology and provides automated pre-approval of invoices.

US Reference US Original Classification (3):
705/2

US Reference Group (3):
5253164 19931000 Hollway et al. 705/2

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L34: Entry 5 of 16 File: USPT Mar 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6208973 B1
TITLE: Point of service third party financial management vehicle for the healthcare industry

Brief Summary Text (5):
In conventional automated third party payor systems in the healthcare industry, the claim for payment is generated by the administrative staff of the healthcare provider or healthcare maintenance organization and transmitted electronically to a clearinghouse that accepts the electronic transmission, edits and processes the transmission, and reroutes and sends the claim electronically to the appropriate third party payors. In the health insurance industry, intermediaries receive claims from healthcare providers or other claimants, edit the claims data for validity and accuracy, translate the data from a given format into one acceptable to the intended third party payor (e.g., insurance company), and forward the processed claim to the appropriate third party payor. The third party payor then adjudicates the claim and makes payment/reimbursement at a time, as noted above, which is typically weeks after the service was rendered. As used herein, adjudication is the steps through which a claim for payment is processed by the third party payor to verify coverage eligibility, to determine the appropriateness of the care and services rendered, and to establish the amount of reimbursement. Prior art adjudication ranges from fully automated to partially automated to fully manual. However, the adjudication is typically performed by the third party payor during processing of the claim well after the service has been rendered. Of course, disputes regarding reimbursable services extend the payment period and increase the anxiety of the consumers and providers of healthcare products and services.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/4

Issued US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/4

Field of Search Class/SubClass (2):
705/4

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L34: Entry 2 of 16 File: USPT Dec 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6488205 B1
TITLE: System and method for processing data on an information card

Detailed Description Text (15):
By way of example only, with scanning system 108 being a photo scanning system, sensor 109 typically includes any suitable photodetector array having photodiodes, pin photodiodes, or the like. As information card 111 passes by sensor 109, graphical and textual information is sensed by sensor 109 and converted into electrical signals. The electrical signals are subsequently sent to electronics 201 (shown in FIG. 2) for processing, storage, and the like, or subsequent transfer to computer 106.

Detailed Description Text (18):
In another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the information medium comprises a facsimile copy or a photocopy of information card 111. In such an embodiment, a flatbed scanner (not shown), which is known in the art, may be incorporated into or coupled to scanning system 101 as an alternative method for transmitting data from the facsimile copy or photocopy of information card 111. In this embodiment, the data, as described above, is scanned from the facsimile copy or photocopy, converted into electrical signals, and subsequently sent to electronics 201 (shown in FIG. 2) for processing, storage, and the like, or subsequent transfer to computer 106.

Detailed Description Text (31):
Also preferably included is a payment identification number 111e that aids in identifying the correct identifier 111a. In an exemplary embodiment, payment identification number 111e permits electronic filing of insurance claims. In the embodiment, the physician's office becomes affiliated with an electronic clearinghouse, such as Electronic Data Systems.TM. (EDS). The physician's office transmits insurance claim information to the clearinghouse, via, for example, a modem connection or the Internet. The clearinghouse, in turn, uses payment identification number 111e to then forward the claims to the appropriate healthcare plan sponsor for subsequent processing and payment of the claims.

US Reference US Original Classification (25):
705/4

US Reference Group (25):
5890129 19990300 Spurgeon 705/4

WEST

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection Print

L10: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Mar 24, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5732400 A
TITLE: System and method for a risk-based purchase of goods

Detailed Description Text (5):
The buyers 20 and sellers 10 are each coupled to the communications network 5 via a buyer computer 21 and a seller computer 11, respectively. Similarly, the financial clearinghouse 40 is coupled to the communications network 5 via a financial clearinghouse computer 41. The buyer computers 21, seller computers 11 and financial clearinghouse computer 41 can be, for example, UNIX.RTM. based computer systems. For example, the buyer computers 21 and seller computers 11 can be IBM compatible personal computers or workstations coupled to the communications network 5 via a modem. The financial clearinghouse computer 41 can be, for example, an IBM RS6000 Model C-10 computer system. Communications between the buyer computers 21, seller computers 11 and financial clearinghouse computer 41 are controlled by the communication network 5 protocol, such the as TCP/IP protocol. The format for communications between the clearinghouse 40, sellers 10 and buyers 20 may include, for example, standard ANSI X.12 EDI formats, where applicable. Thus, the system 1A utilizes computer systems and networks to allow buyers 20 and sellers 10 to transact business without any prior relationship between them.

Detailed Description Text (19):
The buyers 20 and sellers 10 are each coupled to the communications network 5 via a buyer computer 21 and a seller computer 11, respectively. Similarly, the broker 30 and the financial clearinghouse 40 are coupled to the communications network 5 via a broker computer 31 and a financial clearinghouse computer 41. The broker computer 31 can be, for example, a UNIX.RTM. based computer system or other system, for example, an IBM compatible personal computer or a workstation coupled to the communications network 5 via a modem. Communications between the buyer computers 21, seller computers 11, broker computer 31 and financial clearinghouse computer 41 are controlled by the communication network 5 protocol, such as the TCP/IP protocol. The format for communications between the clearinghouse 40, broker 30, sellers 10 and buyers 20 may include, for example, standard ANSI X.12 EDI formats. Thus, the system 1B utilizes computer systems and networks to allow buyers 20 and sellers 10 to transact business without any prior relationship between them via a broker 30.

Detailed Description Text (27):
The message processor 42 receives messages from a buyer 20 or seller 10, in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention, or from a broker 30, in accordance with the second embodiment of the present invention. The message processor 42 can be, for example, an IBM RS6000 Model 250 computer system. There is a firewall between the message processor 42 and the financial clearinghouse main processor 41. Thus, for example, the message processor 42 receives an electronic message from a broker 30 via the communications network 5. The message processor 42 transmits the received message to the EDI translator 43 so that the message can be translated from its EDI format to an ASCII format that can be read by the main processor 41. The EDI translator can be, for example, a PREMENOS.RTM. EDI translator.

Detailed Description Text (30):
When a message has been processed by the main processor 41, and in response a message is to be transmitted from the financial clearinghouse to a buyer 20, seller 10 or broker 30, then the message output from the main processor 41 is translated by a reverse EDI translator 46. The reverse EDI translator, for example, a PREMENOS.RTM.

Reverse EDI Translator, translates the main processor 41 message from its ASCII format back to the EDI format which is used for communications via the communications network 5.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L10: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Jan 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6182052 B1
TITLE: Communications network interface for user friendly interactive access to online services

Detailed Description Text (59):
The service platform bill paying system uses electronic networks whenever possible to make payments convenient for the payee and the user. Typical networks available include: (1) Automated Clearinghouse and Electronic Data Interchange (ACH/EDI) using the automated clearinghouse to send debits and credits, with remittance information transmitted in EDI format;

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L10: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6463420 B1
TITLE: Online tracking of delivery status information over a computer network

Detailed Description Text (17):
Communication with the carriers may take any suitable form that permits the exchange of tracking information between the carrier and the supplier. One example of a suitable communication format is electronic data interchange (EDI). EDI communication is done either individually or through a third party clearing house known as a Value Added Network (VAN) which then establishes the required communications with each individual carrier. EDI is often referred to as the electronic exchange of information between two business concerns in a specific pre-determined format. The benefits of EDI include the ability to transfer large quantities of information in a short amount of time, without requiring the need for personal contact, physical handling of papers, or re-entry of data. However, in order to make EDI work, all parties concerned must be capable of sending and receiving information in a standard format regardless of the particular system being used by each party.

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L10: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT May 20, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6567821 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for electronic collection, translation, grouping and delivery of wage assignment information

Brief Summary Text (7):
For the computer-to-computer exchange of business transaction information through EDI, however, a standard format is required for reasons of compatibility. Initially, the TDCC standards controlled, but these standards were limited to business transactions in the transportation industry. As the use of EDI expanded, there was a need for a new, broader standard. In response, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) was tasked with the responsibility of creating a new standard, a standard that would include transaction sets for all types of business information. Yet, while ANSI is the coordinator and clearing house for national standards in the United States, ANSI does not write national standards. Instead, ANSI charters organizations, called Accredited Standards Committees (ASCs), to prepare consensus standards. ASCs are composed of voluntary representatives from industry, labor, consumer, and government. Periodically, ANSI charters an ASC to develop a new standard.